

### **AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please **amend** the title of the invention as follows:

#### **COMPOSITION FOR REMOVING PHOTORESIST AND METHOD FOR REMOVING PHOTORESIST**

On page 1, please insert, after the title, the paragraph, as follows:

#### **CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION(S)**

This application is a §371 application of copending international patent application PCT/JP2004/016012 which was filed on October 28, 2004, and which claims priority to Japanese Patent Application Serial No. 2003-369349 which was filed on October 29, 2003, both of which are incorporated by reference.

Please amend paragraph 0026, on page 12, as follows:

The compound (A) contained in the composition of the present invention may be one previously prepared. Alternatively, the compound (A) may be prepared as a remover composition obtained by mixing ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate,  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone, or 1,3-dihydroxy-2-propanone and a primary or secondary organic amine. In this case, ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate,  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone, or 1,3-dihydroxy-2-propanone and a primary or secondary organic amine are mixed at a mole ratio of, for example, about ~~1 to 3: 3 to 1~~ (1 to 3)/(3 to 1). Preferably, a mole ratio of primary or secondary organic amine/ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate,  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone, or 1,3-dihydroxy-2-propanone is 1.0 or higher. Ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate,  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone, or 1,3-dihydroxy-2-propanone and a primary or secondary organic amine can easily form a compound (A) even at room temperature, and therefore the composition containing them generally contains a compound (A) at room temperature. In such a case, the composition may contain unreacted raw materials of the compound (A) in addition to the compound (A).

Please amend paragraph 29, on page 14, as follows:

Examples of the organic amine (B) include alkylamines such as triethylenetetramine and tetramethylethylenediamine; primary alkanolamines such as

monoethanolamine (MEA), isopropanolamine, and diglycolamine (DGA); secondary alkanolamines such as N-methylethanolamine, N-ethylethanolamine, N-butylethanolamine, and N,N-diethanolamine; tertiary alkanolamines such as N,N-dimethylethanolamine, N,N-diethylethanolamine, N,N-dibutylethanolamine, N-methyl-N,N-diethanolamine, and N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)cyclohexylamine; and quaternary ammonium compounds such as tetramethylammonium hydroxide and trimethyl(2-hydroxyethyl)ammonium hydroxide, ~~and they may be used singly or in combination of two or more of them.~~ Among them, primary alkanolamines such as monoethanolamine, isopropanolamine, and diglycolamine are preferably used. They may be used singly or in combination of two or more of them. The organic amine (B) may be the same as or different from an organic amine to be used as a raw material of the compound (A). As described above, in a case where the compound (A) is prepared as a remover composition obtained by mixing a primary or secondary organic amine and ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate,  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone, or 1,3-dihydroxy-2-propanone, the organic amine (B) may be added to the composition of the present invention by mixing them in such a manner that a mole ratio of primary or secondary organic amine/ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate,  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone, or 1,3-dihydroxy-2-propanone becomes 1.0 or higher.